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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/718,441	11/20/2003	Rick E. Bollenbacher	BOC9-2003-0084 (452)	9839

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EXAMINER

WIENER, ERIC A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2112

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/20/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/718,441

Applicant(s)

BOLLENBACHER ET AL.

Examiner

Eric A. Wiener

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/22/2004.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 20 are pending.
2. The IDS filed on 7/22/2004 has been considered.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 10 indicates that the system comprises *steps*. However, no steps are listed. What are listed are an item and three means, none of which are steps. The examiner suggests that the applicant delete the words “the steps of” from the phrase “comprising the steps of” from the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1 – 4, 8 – 15, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Crosby et al. (US 6,366,302 B1).

As per claim 1, Crosby discloses *a method (column 3, lines 39 – 40) for indicating that a content page is scrollable comprising the steps of: displaying a content page within the display area (column 5, lines 7 – 19); determining that at least a portion of the displayed content page is*

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scrollable (column 5, lines 7 – 19); *and responsive to said determination, displaying a flyover to indicate that said content page is scrollable* (column 5, lines 61 – 67), where the examiner has interpreted the “dynamic scroll indicator” to be sufficiently equivalent to a “flyover.”

As per claim 2, Crosby discloses the method of claim 1. In addition, Crosby further discloses that said determining step further comprises the step of *determining that said displayed content page is scrollable vertically, wherein said flyover includes a vertical flyover* (column 6, lines 8 – 18). The examiner has interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator can be presented at different locations and also has “multiple appearances” depending upon what portions of the page are currently displayed to be sufficiently equivalent to displaying a vertical appearance if the page is vertically scrollable.

As per claim 3, Crosby discloses the method of claim 1. In addition, Crosby further discloses that said determining step further comprises the step of *determining that said displayed content page is scrollable horizontally, wherein said flyover includes a horizontal flyover* (column 6, lines 8 – 18). The examiner has interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator can be presented at different locations and also has “multiple appearances” depending upon what portions of the page are currently displayed to be sufficiently equivalent to displaying a horizontal appearance if the page is horizontally scrollable.

As per claim 4, Crosby discloses the method of claim 1. In addition, Crosby further discloses *scrolling said displayed content page in at least one scrollable direction* (column 6, lines 50 – 52), *wherein a position of said flyover remains fixed during said scrolling step* (column 5, lines 63 – 65). The examiner has determined the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator

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is presented in one position throughout the illustrated embodiment sufficiently discloses that the position of said indicator is able to remain fixed while scrolling.

As per claim 8, Crosby discloses the method of claim 1. In addition, Crosby further discloses *providing a configuration editor for altering at least one of a positioning, appearance, and behavior of said flyover* (column 2, lines 37 – 44).

As per claim 9, Crosby discloses the method of claim 1. In addition, Crosby further discloses *implementing said flyover on an operating system level as a generic graphical user interface object* (column 5, lines 7 – 9, 61 – 63), where the examiner has interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator is implemented on the display controlled by the graphical user interface as being sufficiently equivalent to said indicator being implemented as a generic object of the graphical user interface on the operating system.

As per claim 10, Crosby discloses *a system* (column 5, lines 30 – 31) *for indicating that a content page is scrollable comprising a flyover graphical user interface item configured to indicate that a content page is scrollable, wherein said flyover is a generic software object implemented at an operating system level* (column 5, lines 7 – 9, 61 – 63), where the examiner has interpreted the “dynamic scroll indicator” to be sufficiently equivalent to a “flyover” and has also interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator is implemented on the display controlled by the graphical user interface as being sufficiently equivalent to said indicator being implemented as a generic object of the graphical user interface on the operating system. Crosby also discloses *said system comprises a means for displaying a content page within the display area* (column 5, lines 7 – 19), where the means for displaying is the display of the system (Abstract, line 1); *a means for determining that at least a portion of the displayed content page is*

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scrollable (column 5, lines 7 – 19), where the means for determining is the software program stored in the memory of the system (column 4, lines 10 – 15); *and a means for displaying said flyover responsive to said determination* (column 5, lines 61 – 67), where the means for displaying is the display of the system (Abstract, line 1).

As per claim 11, Crosby discloses the system of claim 10. In addition, Crosby further discloses *said flyover is implemented within an operating system specifically designed for a mobile computing device, wherein said mobile computing device comprises at least one of a personal data assistant* (column 1, lines 15 – 20) *and a cellular telephone* (Abstract, lines 1 – 6).

As per claim 12, Crosby discloses *a machine-readable storage having stored thereon, a computer program having a plurality of code sections, said code sections executable by a machine* (column 4, lines 10 – 15) *for causing the machine to perform the steps of: displaying a content page within the display area* (column 5, lines 7 – 19); *determining that at least a portion of the displayed content page is scrollable* (column 5, lines 7 – 19); *and responsive to said determination, displaying a flyover to indicate that said content page is scrollable* (column 5, lines 61 – 67), where the examiner has interpreted the “dynamic scroll indicator” to be sufficiently equivalent to a “flyover.”

As per claim 13, Crosby discloses the machine-readable storage of claim 12. In addition, Crosby further discloses that said determining step further comprises the step of *determining that said displayed content page is scrollable vertically, wherein said flyover includes a vertical flyover* (column 6, lines 8 – 18). The examiner has interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator can be presented at different locations and also has “multiple appearances” depending

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upon what portions of the page are currently displayed to be sufficiently equivalent to displaying a vertical appearance if the page is vertically scrollable.

As per claim 14, Crosby discloses the machine-readable storage of claim 12. In addition, Crosby further discloses that said determining step further comprises the step of *determining that said displayed content page is scrollable horizontally, wherein said flyover includes a horizontal flyover* (column 6, lines 8 – 18). The examiner has interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator can be presented at different locations and also has “multiple appearances” depending upon what portions of the page are currently displayed to be sufficiently equivalent to displaying a horizontal appearance if the page is horizontally scrollable.

As per claim 15, Crosby discloses the machine-readable storage of claim 12. In addition, Crosby further discloses *scrolling said displayed content page in at least one scrollable direction* (column 6, lines 50 – 52), *wherein a position of said flyover remains fixed during said scrolling step* (column 5, lines 63 – 65). The examiner has determined the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator is presented in one position throughout the illustrated embodiment sufficiently discloses that the position of said indicator is able to remain fixed while scrolling.

As per claim 19, Crosby discloses the machine-readable storage of claim 12. In addition, Crosby further discloses *providing a configuration editor for altering at least one of a positioning, appearance, and behavior of said flyover* (column 2, lines 37 – 44).

As per claim 20, Crosby discloses the machine-readable storage of claim 12. In addition, Crosby further discloses *implementing said flyover on an operating system level as a generic graphical user interface object* (column 5, lines 7 – 9, 61 – 63), where the examiner has interpreted the fact that the dynamic scroll indicator is implemented on the display controlled by

the graphical user interface as being sufficiently equivalent to said indicator being implemented as a generic object of the graphical user interface on the operating system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 5, 7, 16, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crosby et al. (US 6,366,302 B1) in view of Wagner et al. (US 6,300,967 B1).

As per claim 5, Crosby substantially discloses the method of claim 1. Crosby does not explicitly disclose said method comprises detecting a flyover-close event and, responsive to said flyover-close event, closing at least one flyover.

However, in an analogous art, Wagner discloses *detecting a flyover-close event and, responsive to said flyover-close event, closing at least one flyover* (column 2, lines 51 – 53 and column 8, lines 59 – 67), where the examiner has interpreted the fact that a visual clue “disappears” in response to said event to be sufficiently equivalent to the closing of said visual clue.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Wagner into the method of Crosby to develop a method of providing an indication that a content page is scrollable and closing said indication in response to an event. The modification would have been obvious, because operating scrolling mechanisms

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in a graphical user interface can be complex for people unfamiliar with such interfaces. Thus, it is well known in the art that there is a need for providing a user interface that allows a user to be aware of all of the possible input options that are available at a specific time (Crosby, column 2, lines 1 – 3). In addition, there is also a need for a scrolling mechanism that consistently provides instructional feedback, which would include the ability to hide feedback during certain situations so as to not confuse the user or hinder their ability to scroll efficiently (Wagner, column 2, lines 41 – 46).

As per claim 7, Crosby and Wagner substantially disclose the method of claim 5. In addition, Wagner further discloses *determining that said content page has been scrolled so that an end point of the content page has been displayed, wherein said display of content triggers said flyover event* (column 8, lines 59 – 67).

As per claim 16, Crosby substantially discloses the machine-readable storage of claim 12. Crosby does not explicitly disclose said machine-readable storage comprises the steps of detecting a flyover-close event and, responsive to said flyover-close event, closing at least one flyover.

However, in an analogous art, Wagner discloses *detecting a flyover-close event and, responsive to said flyover-close event, closing at least one flyover* (column 2, lines 51 – 53 and column 8, lines 59 – 67), where the examiner has interpreted the fact that a visual clue “disappears” in response to said event to be sufficiently equivalent to the closing of said visual clue.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Wagner into the machine-readable storage of Crosby to

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develop a machine-readable storage for providing an indication that a content page is scrollable and closing said indication in response to an event. The modification would have been obvious, because operating scrolling mechanisms in a graphical user interface can be complex for people unfamiliar with such interfaces. Thus, it is well known in the art that there is a need for providing a user interface that allows a user to be aware of all of the possible input options that are available at a specific time (Crosby, column 2, lines 1 – 3). In addition, there is also a need for a scrolling mechanism that consistently provides instructional feedback, which would include the ability to hide feedback during certain situations so as to not confuse the user or hinder their ability to scroll efficiently (Wagner, column 2, lines 41 – 46).

As per claim 18, Crosby and Wagner substantially disclose the machine-readable storage of claim 16. In addition, Wagner further discloses *determining that said content page has been scrolled so that an end point of the content page has been displayed, wherein said display of content triggers said flyover event* (column 8, lines 59 – 67).

8. Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crosby et al. (US 6,366,302 B1) and Wagner et al. (US 6,300,967 B1) in view of Ogawa et al. (US 6,529,218 B2).

As per claim 6, Crosby and Wagner substantially disclose the method of claim 5. Neither Crosby nor Wagner explicitly discloses determining an occurrence of a scroll event, wherein said scroll event triggers said flyover-close event.

However, in an analogous art, Ogawa discloses *determining an occurrence of a scroll event, wherein said scroll event triggers said flyover close event* (column 1, lines 10 – 13, 49 –

53). The examiner has interpreted the ability to move auxiliary information to include the ability of moving said auxiliary information off the screen, thus being sufficiently equivalent to closing said auxiliary information.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Ogawa into the method of Crosby and Wagner to develop a method of providing an indication that a content page is scrollable and closing said indication in response to a scroll event. The modification would have been obvious, because operating scrolling mechanisms in a graphical user interface can be complex for people unfamiliar with such interfaces. Thus, it is well known in the art that there is a need for providing a user interface that allows a user to be aware of all of the possible input options that are available at a specific time (Crosby, column 2, lines 1 – 3). In addition, there is also a need for a scrolling mechanism that consistently provides instructional feedback, which would include the ability to hide feedback during certain situations so as to not confuse the user or hinder their ability to scroll efficiently (Wagner, column 2, lines 41 – 46).

As per claim 17, Crosby and Wagner substantially disclose the machine-readable storage of claim 5. Neither Crosby nor Wagner explicitly discloses determining an occurrence of a scroll event, wherein said scroll event triggers said flyover-close event.

However, in an analogous art, Ogawa discloses *determining an occurrence of a scroll event, wherein said scroll event triggers said flyover close event* (column 1, lines 10 – 13, 49 – 53). The examiner has interpreted the ability to move auxiliary information to include the ability of moving said auxiliary information off the screen, thus being sufficiently equivalent to closing said auxiliary information.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the teaching of Ogawa into the machine-readable storage of Crosby and Wagner to develop a machine-readable storage for providing an indication that a content page is scrollable and closing said indication in response to a scroll event. The modification would have been obvious, because operating scrolling mechanisms in a graphical user interface can be complex for people unfamiliar with such interfaces. Thus, it is well known in the art that there is a need for providing a user interface that allows a user to be aware of all of the possible input options that are available at a specific time (Crosby, column 2, lines 1 – 3). In addition, there is also a need for a scrolling mechanism that consistently provides instructional feedback, which would include the ability to hide feedback during certain situations so as to not confuse the user or hinder their ability to scroll efficiently (Wagner, column 2, lines 41 – 46).

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to the applicant's disclosure. The cited documents represent the general state of the art.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric A. Wiener whose telephone number is 571-270-1401. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 9am to 4pm.

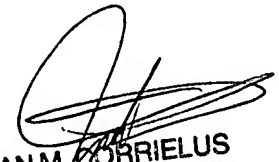
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chameli Das, can be reached on 571-272-3696. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Eric Wiener
Patent Examiner
A.U. 2112



JEAN M. CORRIELUS
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